UNITED STATES SATURDAY POST

And Chronicle.

GEORGE R. GRAHAM & CO. PUBLISHERS.

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THREE DOLLARS IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER: NEUTRAL IN POLITICS: DEVOTED TO GENERAL NEWS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, MORALITY, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

VOLUME XXIII. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1843. WHOLE NO. 1121.

Original Poetry.

"THAT SONG."

WRITTEN FOR THE UNITED STATES SATURDAY POST, BY S. D. ANDERSON.

I heard her sing that song at home,
Beneath our sunny sky,
When time, like to a dream of love
Went musically by.
The wild bird's song was sweeter then,
And balmier was the air;
Life was in richer vestments clad,
Because thy home was there.

I heard her sing that song again,
The bud now blushed a flower,
And love had stamp'd his holy seal
Upon the op'ning hour.
I stood beside that cherished one,
Love's melody to share;
And thought that this was all the world,
Because thy home was there.

I heard her sing that song—the last—
That fell upon my ear,
And whilst the strains seem'd lingering still,
They laid her on her bier.
I watched her as they wreath'd the flowers
Among her clustering hair,
And then I prayed to sleep with death,
Because her home was there.

I heard that song again when time
Had dried the lone one's tears;
But lain no second gift upon
The shrine of early years.
They sung it; and the same sweet strain
Of music fill'd the air;
To me it seem'd the spell of heaven,
Because thy home is there.

SONG.

WRITTEN FOR THE UNITED STATES SATURDAY POST, BY HENRY MORFORD.

They are coming, they are coming,
And their voices echo here,
But they cannot bring her with them
As they brought her but last year.
We shall miss her in the garden,
We shall miss her by the vine,
We shall miss her where the ringlets
Of the fairy dancers shine.

They are coming, they are coming,
And they come with song and glee,
But they little know how sadly
Falls their mirth to you and me.
Bright as ever in the circle
Are fair form and happy face,
But they only make us sadder
When we see a vacant place.

They are coming, they are coming,
How I wish they would not leave
The wild flowers that we planted
To lie withering on her grave.
I could miss their pleasant faces,
And their sunny smiles, to stay
By the grave that is so lonely,
While they dance and sing away.

Original Novel.

THE SOUTHERN WHIG; A Romance of the AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

WRITTEN FOR THE UNITED STATES SATURDAY POST, BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE OLD LOYALIST," "LEAVES FROM A LAWYER'S PORT FOLIO," &c. &c.

CHAPTER IX.

"A dark, low brawny man was he—
His law—'It is my way.'"—*R. H. Dana.*

The rapidity with which his captors moved, soon carried Somers out of reach of the hunting party, and, after a sharp ride of an hour, they emerged from the forest, and leaving the hilly country behind began to travel an unfrequented road through a low sandy plain. Our hero still remained bound, and was now guarded on either hand by one of his captors, while the other rode a few hundred yards ahead as if to reconnoitre. In this order they travelled until late in the afternoon, avoiding the more public roads, often, as it seemed to Somers, taking a circuitous route for this purpose. The exact course they pursued he had no means of ascertaining, for the district was wholly unknown to him, but he supposed they were bound for the lower country, where there still remained numerous tories, with here and there a detachment of royal troops.

The night was rapidly approaching, and the sun had been already lost to sight behind the tall pines of the forest through which their path now lay, when suddenly the horseman in advance halted at a turn of the road, and immediately the sound of approaching hoofs was heard. The two guards stopped, and seizing the bridle rein of Somers, awaited only a sign from their companion to dash into the woods for concealment, when a hail was heard from the strangers, followed by the voice of their comrade in hearty recognition.

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...they were miles from Staunton Hall. They stood, at the moment, on the top of a hill, and looking back, Somers saw, far away, the woods encircling the home of Eveline. With a sigh he felt that she was lost to him forever. Thenceforth he was an altered man. The spring of youth was gone; the incentive to activity was over; his heart was dead to this life's joys. He felt that he was destined to a lifetime of agony. Woman may die of love, but man it is, who experiences the truth of the poet's saying, "that the heart may break, yet brokenly live on."

TO BE CONTINUED.

From the Magazines

FROM THE SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER, FOR JAN.

WOMAN.

(WRITTEN FOR AN ALBUM.)

When the world frowns with angry scowl,
And sorrows meet thee in thy way;
When Passion's tempests round thee howl,
And friends forsake thee day by day;

Then turn thee from man's cruel course,
Nor wring thy heart with careless grief;
But seek pure friendship at its source,
And find in female charms relief.

When man's deceit, neglect, or guile,
Drives burning tear-drops to thine eye;
There is in woman's cheering smile,
A sunshine, which those tears can dry.

When fortune fawns, and all is bliss,
She is the mirror of thy joy;
Reflecting back pure happiness,
Unmingled with its base alloy.

When dire afflictions bow thee low,
And scorching fevers rack thy brain;
She's first her tenderness to show,
And soothe by sympathy thy pain.

To turn thy pillow, smooth thy bed,
To trim the midnight lamp, and try
By every art to ease thy head,
She watches with a sleepless eye.

When man resigns thee, bids adieu,
And yields thee to thy cheerless doom;
Then woman still becomes more true,
And cheats the grave of half its gloom.

When Death, resistless war shall wage,
And hoary locks proclaim thy end;
She is the same in every stage—
Thy first, thy longest, latest friend.

And when at last, the spark is fled,
She mourns the deepest round thy bier,
Is last to leave thy lonely bed,
And on it drops the *purest* tear. W. P. S.

FROM THE LADY'S WORLD, FOR FEBRUARY.

AGNES; OR, THE PASTOR.

BY MRS. MARY V. SPENCER.

CHAPTER I.

The sun was sinking behind the distant hills, shooting long lines of light across the landscape, and dyeing the western firmament with gold, crimson, purple and green, as a young girl of exquisite beauty sat by the window of a lordly mansion in one of the loveliest districts of western New York. The scene before her was unrivalled for pictorial beauty—hills, vales and glittering streamlets; woods and cultivated fields; villages and farm-houses were scattered over the prospect. Fascinated by the beauty of the landscape the young girl sat gazing on it until the sun had set, when she fell insensibly into a reverie, with her head supported by her fair small hand. She was aroused, long after twilight had gathered around, by a familiar touch on her shoulder.

"Agnes! and musing," said a woman's voice in some surprise, "Ah! I see it all—your heart, that...

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...deed I believed, and not without cause, that these traits were the victims of your vanity. But God ordered that you should awake to your folly, and a reformation began, whose progress I watched at first with trembling, but at length with joy. For nearly a year I have avoided you lest my feelings might bias my judgment; but I now am assured that you are a changed creature, and one in whom I can entrust my happiness, if indeed you will consent to be mine. I have spoken frankly, but I am a Christian minister, and I feel it is your due to know all."

Agnes had hid her face in her hands, and controlled her emotion until he ceased; and now she burst into tears and fell upon his shoulder. And when he imprinted his first kiss holily on her brow she felt what joy it would be to devote her life to him.

SKETCHES OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Sea Islands.

If there is one month in the whole year distinguished above all others for its soft sunny days and refreshing breezes, when the overwearied denizen exhausted by the pent-up atmosphere and malarious night dews of the long summer weeks, rejoices again in the renewed strength and alacrity of body and spirit, it is the month of November. The languid afternoons of June and July, when that luxury which no dweller of the North can ever fully appreciate, the luxury of sitting still by the hour under the shade of the eastern piazza, and feeling every faint motion of air to be grateful as if fanned by a seraph's wing, have given place to the vivifying evenings of the autumn; the sickly mornings and pale noondays of August and September, whose pestilential vapors, scattering seeds of death over city and hamlet, you meet with a shrinking heart, are at last gone; the lively hum of the market-place, awakening from its long summer's quietude, resounds again along the...

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United States SATURDAY POST.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY
GEORGE R. GRAHAM & CO.

Philadelphia:
Saturday Morning, January 22.

OUR WEEKLY CHAT.

Post Office! The intelligence under our foreign head, to-day, shows that the condition of affairs is far from settled. Not will peace and good order be restored in this country for some time. The effects of civil war are being protracted on hardly by attempts to prevent peaceful citizens; and while such a class of the population exists in Ireland, the country cannot hope to be tranquil. Ultimately, the method must be found for the satisfactory consideration of 'country or long grievances, and the people of Ireland will not be content to see the Queen visit 'em and the land, and the Queen will not agree for his entire separation, but after many years' course of events said peace will be restored. The foreign news from other quarters is important.

In domestic intelligence there are few prominent items to chronicle at present. The battle of Manassas and that of the United States are in abeyance; and the winter will produce the usual retirement of warlike talent and from Legislation. To pull down, work of material position to plunder, and to ruin in our nations, what was done in the session preceding, appears to be the task the campaigns of our legislative bodies. To expect that we should be any more quite as reasonable as to hope for a good crop from a field, the produce of which is destroyed by the chinch-bug: our country is infested by a class of men who interesting out the wheat, and putting in lumber for grain. The consequences of such a system of legislation and progress as well as individuals; and it is to be hoped that Uncle Sam will, one of these days, arrive at years of discretion.

The result will rejoice, with us, to see the end of Jack Hinson in this day's paper. Hereafter we shall now be enabled to give the fourth page of the Post to a more abundant variety. The publication of Dr. Bethune will be read with increased interest over the first. The third of the series we shall next week present the reader.

The weather, since the opening of the new year, has been delightfully mild and pleasant; such as might be expected in climates under their influence, and as shocking accounts of frost and snow, by and by, in the north of the day in the end thereof. We will endeavor to do the "old country" justice. We are no par power, though we have an importation of News Letters, Reminiscences and Spiritualism weather at a most unexpectable and fashionable season.

THE BOSTON TRANSCRIPT.

In a very gracefully indited article, Miss Catharine Maria Sedgwick, of Stockbridge, Mass., thanks the Transcript, which has completed the first half of its existence, for its kindness. Of course nobody does not at the second table, which is at all talented and well supported to be placed purposely for intruders at such high class regions. The worthy conductor of this useful and diffusive vehicle of intelligence, is the master of politics, and of the paper. He intends to mill-seed, steer clear of all sectarian and party bias, and to be the medium of agreeable miscellaneous news of the daily press: which his lady-readers, from her quiet home, (where reigns over household affairs and thinks much, reigns and wisely) sends down, such paragraphs and articles as are more educational.

That paper is so extensively read under such auspices almost indicates we should never be shocked with violations of propriety; nor, we suspect, would the public lose any thing in the strength or wisdom of the periodical press. It is a fact, to the credit of which we are prompted by an occasional notions of gallantry, but by a reverence for truth, that women are usually of better judgment than those who call themselves the "lords of creation." If the women had the direction of politics, parties would not be in such an inextricable state as at present, and if women had the direction of finance they would look sharper after their money than the men have done. Let the women silence for keeping, contractors to their duty.

STEAM IN THE PACIFIC.

The name of the Pacific Ocean is not misapplied; for ages of storms well known for periods of the year gales and storms are almost always particularly upon the Western Coasts of this great continent, which should appear on the very paradise of ocean; and yet, from the declaration of Cook, it has been impossible, hitherto, to introduce it. But Yankee enterprise and science have overcome even this difficulty—or have rather discovered, that the impediment above alluded to, existed only in the imaginations of the commanders of the country. What an important event, not to South America only, but to the world, will be the discovery of coal, in Scott, Vancouver, and the introduction of steam vessels into the Pacific.

Mr. Wheelright, eminent for his zeal in promoting steam navigation in the Pacific, has submitted a plan to the National Institute at Washington, giving an account of his discoveries of coal in the vicinity of Chile, and accompanied it with abundant specimens. He says that it is very plentiful along the coast: and that at the Mora of Talcahuano mining has been carried on for the last two centuries, during which time 4000 tons have been raised. Specimens have been made to mine between 500 and 600 tons annually raised. The coal crops out in the beach about two dollars and a half a ton, and to be raised at expense of a quality superior to that in mere common coal. God has been also abundantly found on the Isthmus of Panama.

MILLER IN BOSTON.

We learn from the Boston papers that the temple of the believers in Mr. Miller's prophecy was in rapid progress a few days since, though the Mayor has now put his interdict on the work. The Mayor has the following description of the original design: The walls are to be built of brick, fifteen feet high, eleven which is to be a roof running to a point in the centre like a circus tent, thirty feet high. The building will probably accommodate one or eight thousand persons. The walls are nearly completed. They are very light, and several masons say cannot be made to support the roof which will rest upon them. The work naturally attracts great crowds of spectators, and is the subject of no little speculation. Several of the Millerites, however, who have given up all business and devoted themselves to the cause, are busily engaged in travelling around the country. The result is, that they are left in exceedingly rough and morose, and needs much leveling. A general lease of the lot has been taken for fifteen months, and as it gives ample time for the fulfilment of Mr. Miller's prophecy.

It was on account of the slightness of the work, above alluded to, which obliged him to issue his city ordinances, that the Mayor interfered. Of course, if the believers in the doctrine erect a safe building, no one will interfere with them—but the one concerned was so slight that it was evident that after a similar resting against the wall, made an inhabitant.

NEW JERSEY BANKS.

The annual statements of the Banks of New Jersey have been received by the Legislature. They show that the aggregate circulation of the sixteen Banks, out of and including Princeton, is $1,510,365. Their circulation is $791,197, and their actual specie in vaults, $371,595 62. Many Banks have also large sums deposited in their credit in New York City, (specie funds), and have on hand large amounts in bills of New York Banks. Attempts having been made to throw discredit upon the Bonds, the directors, by a statement, show that they are solvent, (except to the stockholders,) are only $44,-594, while the amount of specie funds at sundries $68,817 33.

WEST POINT ACADEMY.

The last report of the Board of Visitors gives the following as the proportion of the pupils in the Academy at West Point:

24 others	fathers were	Farmers,	
9	do.	do.	Physicians,
14	do.	do.	Merchants,
4	do.	do.	Hotel Keepers,
1	do.	do.	Printer,
12	do.	do.	Physicians, Judges, &c.
27	do.	do.	Officers of Army,
7	do.	do.	do. of Navy,
1	do.	do.	Clergyman,
2	do.	do.	Civil Officers,
2	do.	do.	Not living.

The total number of pupils is 211. The parents of 103, it is said, are in indigent circumstances, and the remainder are in moderate circumstances. The Board also notes the addition of high functionaries to the general at this government. It is necessary that the Board should be composed of persons of this kind; but appears to be necessary that the character of the institution, and that of the recipients of its advantages, should be carefully attended to.

INTERESTING STATISTICS.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior, for the year 1841 has just been printed by the Board of Health, from which we glean the following facts:—

The number of deaths in the United States, during 1840, was 78,284; during 1841, 84,866. Deaths—males, 41172; females, 43694—total, 84866. Deaths—males, 41172; females, 43694—total, 84866. Deaths under 1 year, 16,-283; under 5 years, 24,511; between 5 and 10, 5,-283; between 10 and 15, 3,283; between 15 and 20, 3,283; between 20 and 30, 7,283; between 30 and 40, 7,283; between 40 and 50, 5,283; between 50 and 60, 3,283; between 60 and 70, 2,283; between 70 and 80, 1,283; between 80 and 90, 283; between 90 and 100, 83; between 100 and 110, 3; between 110 and 120, 1; between 120 and 130, 1; between 130 and 140, 1; between 140 and 150, 1; between 150 and 160, 1; between 160 and 170, 1; between 170 and 180, 1; between 180 and 190, 1; between

[illegible]d States SA[illegible]URDAY POST.

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LIST OF AGENTS.

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Notices of New Works.

The Lady's World *for February*, 1843, which has already made its appearance, has been pronounced by the press to challenge every competitor for a comparison. The number is indeed splendid, and considering the low price of the work, must place the magazine in the hands of every lady of taste in the country. We notice not less than six beautiful embellishments, no two of which are in the same style of art; and we are free to say that the other periodicals for this month fall short of the "Lady's World," both in the *number* and variety of the illustrations. Among the embellishments we notice one entirely novel, viz., a head of a lovely female, colored after life, and giving the effect of a miniature. As this is something original with Mr. Peterson, we shall expect to see other periodicals, as is the usual practice, imitating it. The fashion plate, as usual, contains six figures, and is several months in advance, being direct from Paris. The literary contents are from the following popular and able writers: Mrs. Mary V. Spencer, Mrs. Catharine Allen, Mrs. Catharine H. Ford, Mrs. E. S. Swain, Miss Ellen Ashton, Miss Harriet J. Bowles, John Tomlin, S. D. Anderson, Thomas H. Chivers, M. D., George G. Foster, James H. Dana, Alexander A. Irvine, Benjamin L. Fry, John S. Jenkins, Edward J. Porter, and David M. Elwood. The tale by the latter, entitled "The Maid of Scatacook," is one of the best Indian stories we have ever read. Mrs. Spencer's story will be found in our columns to-day. Among the poetry we are, perhaps, best pleased with "The Evening Land," by Dr. Chivers, a poet of uncommon tenderness and beauty. As the best evidence, however, of the worth of the number, we annex a few of the opinions of the cotemporary press. Price, $2 00 per annum.

The Lady's World.—Foremost in presenting itself to the public, and in all probability, foremost in point of attraction, we greet with pleasure the visit of this pleasant monthly, the number of which for February is already before us. The principal embellishment is a beautiful mezzotinto, by Sartain, of "The Poet's Bride." The figure is full of faultless grace, and a winning smile lights up the face, such as will make the gazer look long and earnestly upon it. A pretty imitation of Lace Work, with a boquet of flowers in the centre, follows; to which succeeds a a fine line engraving of "The Descent into the Valley of Wyoming"—a landscape so beautiful, as to be alone worth the price of the number. The latest Fashions are presented in a number of handsome figures. They all look very well, and that is as much as we can say about them; for as to being able to speak critically upon the subject, that is out of the question. The ladies, nevertheless, will examine and judge for themselves. The literary contents are of a [illegible]

Agricultural.

Kicking Cows.—"Hang that cow—how she kicks!" says the milk maid. Yes, that's the right way to treat her. Hang her. You've hit on the remedy, though you were not aware of it when you pronounced that awful sentence, "Hang that Cow." A writer in the *Farmer's Cabinet* has told the secret publicly. He says, merely place the patient (he should have said impatient) in a stable with a beam over her head, and pull away so as to raise her head pretty high in the air, but not so as to raise her legs from the ground. In this position she will not only be disabled from kicking, but will give down her milk without the least hesitation—not from any spite or ill will, but because she can't help it.

A Fat Tee-Totaller.—The Exeter (N. H.) News Letter says:—"Mr. Foss, of this town, killed a hog a few days since, which weighed 545 pounds. We saw him a short time before he was slaughtered, and he did credit to his keeping. He seemed even fatter than his owner, and looked just about as easy and good natured. He was educated on the strictest principles of Washingtonian Tee-totalism, and was fatted entirely on corn and cold water. If it were not for the killing and eating part of the business, we should not wonder so much at Mr. Lincoln, who concludes one of his celebrated reports on swine, with the opinion that 'if a man won't be a man, he had better be a hog.'

A Delicious Pickle.—A farmer's wife residing at Shipton, near Andover, England, among a variety of other pickles which she annually introduces into her store room, preserves pickled eggs. The process she uses in curing them is very simple. When she has a large stock of eggs on hand, she boils six or seven dozen till they become hard. She then divests them of the shell, and puts them into large jars, pouring on them scalding vinegar saturated with ginger, garlic, whole pepper, and allspice. This pickle is an admirable aid to cold meat, and is in the winter months regarded as a perfect farm-house luxury.

Corn Cobs.—The Maine Cultivator says: The most economical method of disposing of corn cobs, is doubtless to pound them up and grind them with corn for stock. But as this is often neglected, another excellent mode of disposal is to soak them in pickle and feed them to cows or other cattle in the yard. A large tub, formed by sawing a hogshead in two, near the middle, should be placed in a convenient place, near the yard, and being filled with cobs, a sufficiency of warm water, strongly impregnated with common salt, should be poured over them to render them soft and palatable to the stock.

A Productive Cow.—Mr. Smith, Mayor of Brooklyn, exhibited at the Show of the American Institute, a cow that has yielded for ten months, an average of 27 quarts a day; and for 20 days in succession, gave from 33 to 34 quarts of milk per day. The cow is without pedigree, having been purchased by a master of a vessel in England, and sold on her arrival here. The food has been Indian and Oat meal, about 6 quarts each per day, with as much hay and grass as she requires. The owner has frequently bled her slightly, and occasionally bathed her back and loins with spirits of turpentine.

Preserving Eggs.—There is a patent in England for preserving eggs; the composition used is as follows, and by adopting the method, it is said, eggs have been kept two years: "One bushel of quick lime, thirty-two ounces of salt, eight ounces of cream of tartar. Mix the whole together, with as much water as will reduce the composition, to such a consistency, that an egg when put into it will swim."

An Iowa Farm.—This farm and its plenishing, remind one of the old Hebrew patriarchs; Job, of Uz, or Laban, of Padan Aram. The Hawkeye says, that the farm of Mr. Thompson, in Louisa county, Iowa, has upwards of 20,000 bushels of corn, 300 fat hogs, 150 head of neat cattle, 600 head of sheep, (500 for sale) 250 acres of wheat, 400 acres of corn, besides large quantities of potatoes, &c.

Potatoes, frozen and permitted to thaw, are thereby rendered unfit for use, but if thrown at once into a kettle of boiling water, while the frost is in them, they will be found equally as nutritious and palateable as those that have not been frozen. It is the freezing and thawing that deteriorates their eating properties, and renders them always more or less strong, and unfit for food.

Dairy Products.—Mrs. Meshech Weare, of Andover, Maine, has made from three cows and a [illegible]

Wesleyan Seminary.—The Wesleyan Seminary, at Lima, N. Y., destroyed by fire last Spring, has been rebuilt and its occupation recommenced under President Olin. The new building is much larger than the old one, it being four stories high, and 144 feet long by 96 deep; there are about one hundred rooms for students, and the Faculty sufficiently numerous to give instruction to six hundred. The edifice has been erected at an expense of about twenty four thousand dollars.

Hebrews in New York.—The Jews in New York are said to be ten thousand in number. They have six synagogues. Their Benevolent Society has, in the last year, collected about 5000 and expended about 4000 dollars. The legal liabilities they still lie under in some countries of Europe, and the strong prejudices they there have to encounter, are, it is said, driving many persons of this faith to seek refuge in the United States.

Andover Theological Seminary.—This institution is in a very flourishing condition. The annual catalogue has just been published, a copy of which has been sent us. From it we learn that there are at present one hundred and twenty students belonging to the Seminary. Of this number eight are resident Licentiates—thirty-three are Seniors—twenty-nine are of the middle class, and fifty are juniors.

African Chapels.—The Sierra Leone Watchman says: "Out of twenty-six Wesleyan chapels in Sierra Leone, the roof timbers, the flooring and other wood work, of twenty are composed nearly exclusively of slave-ships, which have been taken by her Majesty's men-of-war on the coast, and condemned by the mixed commission court."

☞ The General Synod of the German Reformed Church, is called to meet in special session in New York on the 25th inst.

☞ A great religious excitement prevails at Frederick, Md., produced by the preaching of Professor Maffitt.

Army & Navy.

Paixhan Guns.—One hundred of these guns, manufactured in Pittsburgh, have been tested and found good. They were double charged with powder and shot. Usually in such tests, the slow match is used in the discharge, the operator retiring to avoid accident. In this case, the confidence of the workmen was such, that they stood their ground and touched off the pieces. The grain of the metal is close, and it is formed principally of a mixture of [illegible]

Notices of the Dead.

Death of Judge Hickey.—The Lexington, Ky., Intelligencer of the 30th ultimo says:—"It is with feelings of sorrow and regret that we are called upon to announce the death of our highly esteemed fellow citizen, Hon. Thomas M. Hickey, who departed this life yesterday morning, after an illness of some months. He for many years filled the office of Judge of this circuit with distinguished ability, and since his resignation of that office, has continued the practice of his profession at the Fayette bar. His death has caused a chasm which cannot be readily filled."

Sudden Death.—The Hon. Francis S. Key, a very distinguished member of the Washington Bar, and a gentleman highly esteemed and respected, died suddenly at the residence of his son-in-law, Charles Howard, Esq., on Wednesday evening of last week. Mr. Key was on a professional visit to that city. The Supreme Court of the United States, immediately on the receipt of the intelligence, adjourned. His patriotism will survive forever in his song—now become national—"*The Star Spangled Banner.*"

Aged Persons.—The united ages of twenty-five persons who died at Newport, (R. I.) during the past year, amount to 2041 years. Five were between 90 and 100 years; nine between 80 and 90. This includes one fourth of the deaths in the place during the year. The returns of the previous year were of a similar character.

Congress News.

In the Senate, during the latter days of last week, the Oregon Bill occupied a great deal of attention, without, however, the calling of a vote upon it. On Wednesday, it was briefly considered, and postponed, at the request of Mr. Sevier, who said he wished to speak upon it. On Thursday, accordingly he addressed the Senate in reference to the Bill, and in opposition to a proposed amendment which would strike out the bounty of land to settlers.

Mr. Sevier expressed his gratification that every member who had spoken upon the bill, had maintained our right to the territory. He referred to the justice of our claims as defended by Albert Gallatin, who rested it upon the following points: 1st. The discovery and exploration by Lewis and Clarke; 2d, The recognition of the Spanish claim; 3d, the acquisition of the Spanish title (by purchase); and 4th, the claims of the United States upon the ground of contiguity. [illegible]

But the matter came up again. Resolutions being in order, the State of Maine was called, and instantly a member from that State presented a resolution to authorize the Committee on the Judiciary to retire and report; and the previous question demanded and sustained, and the resolution adopted. The Chairman of the Committee retired, followed by two or three members. So no quorum of the Committee went out—committees have no power to compel attendance of their members, and the House, though it may give a Committee leave to sit during the hours of the regular session, cannot compel them to take advantage of it. So nothing was done with the "forthwith" report on Monday. A resolution was afterwards adopted, further to instruct the Judiciary Committee to report an amendment to the bill for repealing the Bankrupt Act, which should save from its operation those cases which are pending.

Mr. Fessenden offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information whether there were any charges made against Jonathan Roberts, late Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, and for copies of all the orders and correspondence relating to the subject. Immediate consideration of the resolution was desired, but refused.

In the House, on Tuesday, the Bankrupt Repeal bill was reported from the Judiciary Committee, amended so as not to interfere with cases pending at the time of its passage, and hurried through all the forms of legislation. So, as far as the house is concerned, the bill is passed; but a motion for a reconsideration of the vote was pending when the House adjourned.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Amid the mass of details relative to the organization of the two houses, the mode of procuring the State Printing, &c., we endeavor to extract the items of the most public interest.

A bill has been passed in relation to the Salaries of Judges, which repeals the Act by which those Salaries were increased. The differences in relation to this Bill were settled by a Joint Committee of conference.

The Senate has passed a bill regulating the public printing, the feature of which is, that it gives the work to the lowest bidder. The House have amended and altered the bill and returned it to the Senate.

Among the petitions presented in the Senate, we notice the following:—for a change in the law relating to the election of Council Men in the City of Philadelphia; for the abolishment of the Nicholson Court; [illegible]

☞ To relieve suffering has been the object of the philanthropist in every age of the world. Previous to the time that medicine was reduced to a science, the sick were placed in public situations, and it was made the duty of every passer by to name what he considered was most applicable to the case.

The same practice is to a certain extent continued now. Our readers will be much interested in perusing an advertisement of the Messrs. Sands in another part of the paper, addressed "To the American Public." Statements endorsed by such persons as the Very Rev. John Power, the late Rt. Rev. Bishop Dubois, Sr. Elizabeth, (Superior of the Orphan Asylum) Ald. Purdy, and others, are entitled to the fullest confidence of the whole community.

We can confidently state that Sands' Sarsaparilla is of more value to the public than a mine of gold. The passer by in the present day has but to recommend to his afflicted brother the use of this invaluable medicine. In a very large majority of cases it is all that is required, and for Scrofula, Rheumatism and kindred diseases it acts like a charm.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

For certificates of cures, see advertisements in this and other papers.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, and for exportation, by A. B. Sands & Co., No. 273 Broadway, N. Y. Sold in Philadelphia by S. P. Thompson, corner 5th and Spruce sts.; by Dr. D. Jayne, 20 South 3d st., and by F. Klett & Co., corner 2d and Callowhill sts. Price, $1 per bottle; 6 bottles for $5.

The Markets.

Sales of Stocks.

By the Philadelphia Board of Brokers, for the week ending Thursday.

		Price sold for.
125 shares	Phil. Wil & Balt. R. R.	6a6½
36 do.	Mechanics Bank,	11½
30 do.	North America Coal Co.	1
16 do.	Far. & Mechanics Bank,	19½a19¾
5 do.	Philadelphia Bank,	40
5 do.	Commercial Bank, Cin.	30
4 do.	Commercial Bank,	31
4 do.	Mine-Hill R. R.	32½
$8000	U. States Bank Notes,	49
$7200	City 5's, 1857,	98
$5000	City 5's, 1867,	92
$593 63	State 6's, 1843,	55
$1500	State 6's, 1846,	45½
$4900	State 5's, 1854,	41a42½
$3000	State 5's, 1864,	41
$3000	City 5's, 1868,	98
$140	Lehigh 6's, 1849,	17
$900	County 5's, 1860, new,	70
$546 10	Lehigh Mortgage Loan,	41½

New Counterfeits.

Exchange Bank, Pittsburg, Pa.—5's, relief issue, letter A, (which is smaller than in the genuine, and has no period after it,) May 15, 1841. J. B. Murray, Clerk. The genuine have a flourish at the end of the word demand, which with the comma after it, is omitted in the counterfeit. Engraving poor. Paper thin and greasy.

State Bank, Newark, N. J.—5's, spurious. May be detected by the vignette, an Indian, and village in the back ground. On left end, a Locomotive. Engraved [illegible]

ALMANAC.

Jan. 1843.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water.	Moon's Phases.
21 Saturday,	7 11	4 49	6 24	
22 Sunday,	7 10	4 50	7 16	D. H. M.
23 Monday,	7 9	4 51	8 8	
24 Tuesday,	7 8	4 52	9 2	
25 Wednes.	7 7	4 53	9 50	First 8 3 3
26 Thursday,	7 6	4 54	10 34	Full 16 3 16
27 Friday,	7 5	4 55	11 49	L'st 22 7 48
28 Saturday,	7 4	4 56	12 41	New 30 7 40

Married.

In Marcus Hook, on the 14th inst, by the Rev. David Dailey, of said town, Mr. John C. Corey, of Jaffrey, N. H. to Miss Susannah M. Pardoe, of Marcus Hook, Pa.

At Hamiltonville, on the 5th inst. by the Rev. J. McKnight, Mr. Thos. McElwee, to Miss Serena Tell.

On the 15th inst by the Rev. E. J. Bourin, Jas. Mayneo, to Rebecca Sullivan, both of Moyamensing.

On the 12th instant, at West Philadelphia, by Henry Leech, Esq. Mr. Hiram Barnes, to Miss Mary J. Ewing, all of Chester county, Pa.

On the 11th inst. by Alderman C. Brady, Cornelius S. Mesmer, to Joanna Spicer.

At Easton, Pa. on the 10th inst. by the Rev. J. Gray, Matthew H. Jones, to Mary Innes, all of that borough.

In Boston, Robert Lambert, of Philada. to Clarissa Riley, of Boston.

At West creek, Monmouth county, N. J. on the 1st inst. by the Rev. Joel Haywood, Mr. Samuel Pharo, to Miss Hulda Lewis, all of the above named place.

On the evening of the 12th inst. at Pleasant Retreat, near Woodbury, N. J. by the Rev. H. R. Harrold, Mr. Isaac M. Kay, of Haddonfield, to Miss Sarah W. daughter of John R. Jessup, Esq. all of the county of Gloucester, N. J.

On the 11th inst. by Elder Godfrey F. Hawks, Philip Vourie, to Ellen Maloney.

On the 2d inst. by the Rev. A. D. Gillette, Thomas D. Armstrong, of Sussex county, N. J. to Margaret A. Doane, of this city.

On the 17th inst. by the Rev. William Suddards, Mr. John Sauerbier, to Miss Sarah, daughter of the late Henry Christman.

On the 1st instant, by the Rev. John L. Grant, Mr. Windal Whiteman, to Miss Lydia L. Horton, all of this city.

Died,

On the 17th instant, of consumption, Mrs. Tibatha Cloud, wife of David Cloud, in her 71st year.

On the 17th inst. after a short but severe illness, of inflammation of the lungs, John M. Wiley, in the 33d year of his age.

On the 18th inst. Mrs. Esther Kenworthy, in the 53d year of her age.

On the 18th inst. of consumption, Mrs. Elizabeth, consort of Matthew Hummel, in her 25th year.

On the 17th instant, Edward, son of Edward H. and Adaline Tryon, aged 4 years.

On the 14th inst. in N. Y. James W. Johnson, aged 30 years, formerly of this city.

On the 16th inst. Jacob Lively, aged 58 years.

On the 16th inst. Alice Heppel, aged 80 years.

On the 15th inst. Agnes Donovan, aged 2 years, by falling into a pan of boiling water.

On the 13th inst. Mary A. Thiesen.

On the 13th inst. Elizabeth Marhew, aged 43 years.

In Reading, on the 13th inst. Mary Beckvel, [illegible]

Bank Note List.

CORRECTED FOR THE U. STATES SATURDAY POST, BY E. W. CLARK & CO. BROKERS, *No. 25 South Third Street, Philadelphia, January, 21st, 1843.*

MAINE.		Carlisle,	7½ dis
Calais bank,	10	Columbia Bridge,	3 dis
Agricultural bank,	-	Northumberland,	7½ dis
City bk. Portland,	-	Miners bk at Potts.	9 dis
Damariscotta,	-	Wy'g bk Wilk'sbarre,	1 dis
Mercantile bank,	-	Pitts. demand notes,	1½ dis
Stillwater canal bk.	-	" Certificates,	1½ dis
Bangor Com. bank,	-	" Post notes,	1½ dis
Westbrook bank,	-	Towanda,	—
Citizens bank,	-	York,	7½ dis
Globe bank,	-	Gettysburg,	7½ dis
Washington co.	-	Chambersburg,	7½ dis
Frankford bank,	-	Waynesburg p. notes,	10 dis
All solvent banks	½a¾	" demand notes,	10 dis
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		Brownsville p. notes,	4 dis
All solvent banks	½a¾	" demand notes,	4 dis
VERMONT.		Erie,	6 dis
Bank of St. Albans,	5	Berks county bank,	60 dis
Bk. of Bennington,	90 dis	Honesdale,	1½ dis
All solvent banks	½a¾	Bk Susquehanna co.	10 dis
MASSACHUSETTS.		Lewistown,	14 dis
All solvent banks	½a¾	Lum. bk Warren,	no sale
RHODE ISLAND.		West Branch bank,	30 dis
All solvent banks,	½a¾	MARYLAND.	
NEW YORK.		Baltimore banks,	½ dis
New York City,	½ dis	Patapsco banks,	3 dis
Tenth Ward bank,	fraud	Mineral bank,	3 dis
North River Bank'g Co.	do	Frederickstown,	2 dis
City Trust & Bank'g Co.	do	Hagerstown,	3 dis
Globe Bank,	do	Westminster,	2 dis
Wool Growers bank,	failed	Williamsport,	3 dis
Millers bk of Clyde	25	Cumberland,	7 dis
Far bk. Seneca co.	50	Salisbury,	7½ dis
Com bk. New York	3½	Franklin bank,	20 dis
Lafayette bank,	-	Susquehanna,	broke
N. Y. Bkg. Co.	-	Millington,	broke
Dry Dock bank,	1	Frederick County bk.	2 dis
N. Am. Trust Co.	-	Broken bks. various prices	
Bk. Buffalo,	10	Balt. Ohio R.R. notes,	40 dis
Lewis Co	20	DELAWARE.	
Com bk. Buffalo,	50	Bank of Delaware,	par
All solvent banks,	½a1	Wilmington and Bran.	par
Country banks,	1 dis	Farmer's bk Delaware,	par
Except bk of Columbia, Green Co. Hudson, Middle District, Plattsburg, Niagara, Wash. and Warren, Wash. Mon. Co.	[illegible]	Union bank,	par
Wayne County bank,		Bank of Smyrna,	par
Mer. & Planters,		DIS. OF COLUMBIA.	
Delaware Co. bank,	fraud	Washington City,	dis
Ex. bk Po'keepsie,	do	Georgetown,	dis
Poughkeepsie Manufac. Co.	do	Far. & Mechanics,	dis
Red Hook,	1 dis	Alexandria,	dis
NEW JERSEY.		Bank of Alexandria,	broke
Mechanics' and Manufacturers bk at Trenton,	par	Mechanics bank,	broke
Princeton bank,	par	Franklin bank,	no sale
State bank at Camden,	par	Merchant's bank,	do
Cumberland bank,	par	VIRGINIA.	
Mount Holly,	par	Bk of Va & branches,	1½ dis
Salem Banking Co.	par	Farmer's bk & brchs,	1½ dis
N. Hope D. Bridge,	nomi'l	Valley bk & branch,	1½ dis
Tren. Banking Co. old	par	Ex. bk & branches,	1½ dis
New plate,	par	Wheeling,	4 dis
All other banks,	par	Wheeling post notes,	4 dis
Farmers and Mechanics		NORTH CAROLINA.	
bk of N. Brunswick,	no sale	All solvent banks,	2
Hobo. bking & G Co.	broke	Small notes,	2
		SOUTH CAROLINA.	
		All solvent banks	2
		Small notes	4
		GEORGIA.	
		Bank of St. Mary's	3
		Ocmulgee,	-

[illegible]

Gems from the Poets.

"THE LAND WHICH NO MORTAL MAY KNOW."

BY BERNARD BARTON.

Though earth has full many a beautiful spot,
And many a one of great interest and fame,
Yet there's one, and but one, that I envy the lot,
Of which I can never, no, never obtain!
For that land of all others is hidden and kept,
In the land that no mortal may know.

There the sun-shine seems streaming forth from the Throne
Of Him, God for ever will live:
In woven, or in—veil, we with mortals can,
And its visions, are brighter than mortal can tell.
In the land which no mortal may know.

And there, on its margin, with hope was given,
Wish to them both and its name and seat,
But to all the rest, it is hidden in heaven,
In fact by the deep, inscrutable will
Of God which no mortal may know.

There, too, are the best, whom we loved on this earth,
With whom parted, we hoped to meet there again,
Their religion we gave in the place of the dead,
Their spirits purified now from all earthly dross,
To the land which no mortal may know.

There the gate ever of night, and the beauty of day,
Are beauty, our pilgrimage here,
But the shores of Bliss, Eternal, are only I AM!
And the city, our goal, the immortal Home!
Light the land which no mortal may know.

Oh! who but must sigh, in the midst of our tears,
From its clouds and its darkness to pass
To walk in the light of the glory above,
And to share in the pleasures of angels, and the love
Of the land which no mortal may know.

Popular Lectures.

(WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE PAPER.)

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

"Ring the bell—hear on the curtain—and let the drama begin."

LECTURE XIII.

Misery to Napoleon—A brief glance at the campaigns of Italy and Egypt—Napoleon's Address to his soldiers—Story of Progress—Battle of Aboukir—The Ambigenti and Paper Money of Constantinople—Battle of the Pyramids—Napoleon finds rebellion—and kept free from the Turks—The superiority of the French Artillery—Another Revolution—Overthrow of the Directory by Napoleon—Napoleon Consul in the Council of Five Hundred—Napoleon Emperor—Establishment of a Catholic Form of Government.

The loss of popularity experienced by the Thermidorians, owing to the number of executions which they ordered or executed after the fall of Robespierre, had taught a lesson which was not lost upon the victors of the 18th Brumaire. Only two of the guns suffered for blunders committed in that cause, and but few were banished. The highest heroism were awarded to Napoleon Bonaparte, who was named Commander-in-Chief of the army of Italy. It is the province of the historian rather than the lecturer, to treat of the foreign wars of France. And indeed, were it otherwise, it would be impossible even to enumerate the battles that were fought, within the compass of a popular address. It is important, however, to pass over the mighty and stirring events of this period of military wonders, without a brief notice.

The two grand campaigns between the Day of the Sections and the next great event of the Revolution, which will class this letters, were the conquest of Italy by General Bonaparte, and the celebrated expedition to Egypt. The efforts of France in war were truly prodigious, and although, as it usual in all military enterprises, the first campaigns were sad and then defeated, yet in the main, Victory was an attendant on the standing army of Napoleon. The success and grandeur too of his undertaking, imparted such glory to the French nation, that no one can wonder that to the people his Consulship subsequently, proved to be—

"The big wave that make ambition verse."

The appointment of five Directors in 1795, with an Executive Power, rendered the form of France the aspect of a respectable Republic; and as she might have remained, had there been virtue in her rulers to have used the art of self-government, but she was further strengthened by the continuing power of the Council of Ancients, which was formed of the wisest and noblest of the land—a Council which, in 1796, if spoken was made Chief Commander of the French army. He soon overran a large portion of Italy, and having reduced Savoy, Nice and the Milanese, and crushed Mantua, he entered Milan where he thus addressed his soldiers. "Comrades. The capture of Mantua terminates a campaign, which has justly entitled you to the gratitude of your country. You have triumphed over the enemy in three pitched battles, and 70 inferior engagements. You have taken 100,000, and made 20,000 prisoners. The country you have subdued has received, unmolested, and paid the army during the whole campaign. You have remitted 30,000,000 to the Minister of Finance in aid of the public Treasury. You have enriched the Museum of Paris, with more than 300 of the choicest and most valuable works of art, both of ancient and modern Italy, and which it had taken thirty ages to produce."

Surely no just man can lay his hand upon his heart and say that, upon any pretext whatever, this conquest of Italy could be unjust.

The success of the French arms was brilliant against the Austrians and Allies. In 1798, Napoleon captured Malta, and crossing Egypt, by the command of the Convention and Directors, but was repulsed by Sir Sydney Smith at Acre. In 1798, the French army met with reverses from the Americans and in Italy; but Napoleon returned from Egypt; and when he gained the great battle of Marengo, he recovered the bond of victory, and re-acquired Italy.

The ocean, however, was not so favorable to the French arms. The British navy had with success destroyed or captured the Gallic fleets, and effectually curbed the power of France upon the watery element, by a victory of the Nile, which gained a victorious an extent. The chief of these was the battle of the Nile, or Aboukir Bay, in which the French fleet of 17 sail of the line was taken or destroyed and nine of them taken. This event occurred on the first of August, 1798. The famous return of France through the Red Sea, and the battle which, is carried on a masterly military manœuvre, in which though foiled, he gained many advantages, fighting victorious battles, forgiving hosts a host of prisoners, and conducting his troops in comparative safety. Among the results of the campaign too, may be noted the Treaty of Campo Formio, and the organization of the French Republic by most of the powers of continental Europe, with the Batavian, Cisalpine and Ligurian Republics—*the gratify ex-*tending the power and influence of France.

Although the conclusion of the civil war in La Vendée was not concluded by the Vendeans and Chouans, it was quelled in 1796, the obstinate rebellion being taken and shot; and the brave Charette captured and shot at Nantes, on the 12th of Ventôse, 1796. General Hoche completed the conquest of La Vendée, and signed a definitive pacification with that province, by which the insurgents were incorporated with the Republic. An English squadron landed a large body of royalists at Quiberon, but they were defeated and all killed or taken by General Hoche. In 1796, a French expedition that sailed for Ireland proved a failure—while a large expedition, under General Hoche sailed in 1797, to the north of Scotland by tempest, and the remainder destroyed or captured in Ireland, chiefly by Lord Cornwallis.

But let us turn from more to the internal events of France. Order and religion again smiled upon the country, though suffering much from famine and the hopeful discontent of people. The "Mandats Territoriaux," the whole amount issued from time to time by the successive governments, was 46,000,000,000 of francs, value and issued in assignats, or paper money. Two or three reports were proposed for their redemption, but in vain; and other paper money, called "mandats," was issued and secured on the public lands of the emigrants and royalists, which had been confiscated. These issues, however, were declared by the people to be unconstitutional, and the issues and duties, and although some holders obtained land for them—they soon created a great depression.

A regulation was made in regard to specie, that it is to be *paired* into money, for which government assignats were given, lands granted, &c.; but even in this connection individual and national ruin was encountered. A French gentleman writing in this city, informed me that his family in France had a large land, filled with orchards, and that it was worth a single cent; and stories are told of hundreds and even thousands of francs in assignats having at last been given for rides in hackney coaches from one part of Paris to another, for which a single half dollar in silver would have paid. The loss of France by this paper money, was the greatest and most conspicuous ever caused in any country. Still it seemed a natural consequence of the political regeneration of the people, and their restoration from anarchy to order. In this country too, we should remember that our future credited in a similar manner, but in a smaller state, in the "continental money" of the Revolutionary war. Many old families in Philadelphia can show bundles of "continental money," similar to specimens which I am about to exhibit, and which I have received from friends.

The Directory had honorable men, and unpopular, and therein, in guiding spirit, was ambitious Napoleon Bonaparte, who, by the Directory, was appointed to the General of the Army in its entire. That spirit of Jacobinism, the first Emperor, and their powerful enemy, the Abbé Sieyes, and Roger Ducos were elected Directors, and Sieyes and Roger Ducos gave place to Barras, Gohier and Moulins. Barras was a man of vast fortune, and of the Directors, which at length were in grieving that the nation became tired of the new Executive Precinct.

Napoleon was in Egypt—from Egypt—to advance which cannot of the Directory sending to the throne of France, and the Directory had honorable men, unpopular, and Sieyes, in guiding spirit, was ambitious Napoleon Bonaparte entered the Hall!

He advanced with measured step about one third up the Hall, where he was received with murmurs, and questions of—"What, armed—men—in the sanctuary of the laws!" Several deputies rushed on Napoleon, offering for a decree of outlawry—and he is and that one Arena, a Corsican—struck at him with a dagger, but the "Men of Destiny" was saved by a grenadier who turned aside the blow. The scene at this moment was truly interesting—for Napoleon was saved by a large party of soldiers entering the Hall with drawn swords, and rousing him from the deranged deputies. Augereau, one of Napoleon's favorite generals, seemed for a moment to waver, saying to Napoleon, "A few minutes you have brought yourself." Several deputies were calmly and sternly. "Augereau—I advise you to remain quiet. Things were worse at Arcole. In a few minutes all this will be over."

The clamor increased, with cries of "outlawry—outlawry!" "Could not expect me to outlaw my own brother!" asked the next speaker of the day in his last and official seat on the dais; and another body of grenadiers entering the Hall, now Lucien Bonaparte, President of the Council of Five Hundred.

Napoleon remained; now agitated, and leaning on him the marks of personal exertion; while the members of the Council of Five Hundred were driven from their seats by the grenadiers, and the dissolution of the destruction.

But in a moment, the whole scene was changed. At the first keystone, of Lucien, Murat and himself entered the Hall, at the head of a large armed force with fixed bayonets. Cries of fear and shouts of "Vive Napoleon!" were heard, and the whole interest of the Council and the President's chair, and in the General's name, commanded the members to retire. A few obeyed, but the majority did not. The former were hooted, and the words "forward"—"charge!"—given to the military. The members fled in every direction, most of them jumping out of the windows, and in a moment the Hall was completely clear of the representatives of the people. Thus did Napoleon close the Directory, and commence the Consulate.

Napoleon was now the chief of France, in the very spirit of Cromwell, when he drove out the Long Parliament of England, and put the keys of their chamber in his pocket.

The dominant and usurping party immediately set a report in circulation, to the effect that the Hall was to be occupied by the Council of Five Hundred after effecting violence to the General, and Thouvet the Genealogist, who owned his fame on alleged assault's dagger, was brought forward by Murat and Lucien, and Josephine. Lucien assembled about a hundred of the junior members shortly afterwards, and made them a speech—"let go and save the State!" Assistance, that they, glad of any pretext to submit to the necessary of the times and the law of an irresistible force, agreed to the proposition of Lucien, that the Council of Five Hundred, to adjourn to February 19th, 1800. Napoleon, Sieyes, and Ducos, were appointed Provisional Consuls. Napoleon, the sons of 55 members each, selected from the two Councils, and appointed to approve such measures as the Consuls should present to them.

Thus ended this memorable day, a day of revolution—not accompanied by physical force, but without a parallel in a single drop of blood. From this moment French Democracy was no more. Power usurped the rights of freedom, and the "Man of Destiny" as the styled himself, was about to advance in his career towards the majesty of Imperial sway.

WORLD'S HEREAFTER.—The New Haven Herald relates that as a runaway horse, dragging a wagon with a young lad in it, was furiously coming up with a crash in the streets of the town, but fortunately without injury to the boy, an old lady in great agitation followed in pursuit of the reagent. Meeting a friend, she exclaimed for daughter, "where are you going? Why, I just saw the crowd; you can't do that any good." Seeing her agitation, a lady who happened to be passing at the moment kindly inquired, "Is he your son?" "Oh no," replied the old matron, "*but it is everybody's son.*"

Choice Selections.

A NEW DICTIONARY.

Ass—The only animal a woman keeps invisible.

Bachelor—A man who has never learned to dance the German.

Bore—One who speaks when you wish to listen.

Bigamy—Two wives.

Marriage—Dissolved.

Mahometan Dance—An exceptional mode of glorification after extreme use of intoxicants.

Mistake—A thing which is not a mistake, but which has to be foisted to its place, by its inventor, in order to get forgiven in their place.

Orange or Satsuma—A sort of drink of which one person in a million has ever tasted, and which the millionth one declines to eat properly.

Orange or Satsuma—A sort of drink of which one person in a million has ever tasted, and which the millionth one declines to eat properly.

Orthodoxy—A term which, by common prodigality and avarice, which, in the end generally ruinous to the individual, and always to the community, is used in order to put foreigners in their places—anywise.

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Ostrich—A thing much more offensive to the eye than to the taste, and to the touch.

Ostrich—With many a day of rest from doing anything.

Money—Precious metals, or slips of paper which, although intrinsically worthless, are the life of trade, and the reception to be given him in society. The tariff of all the virtues—the universal means of enforcing the harshest usages.

MAHOMEDAN SUPERSTITION.

The annual ceremony of kissing the sacrifice of the Prophet, was performed on the 10th day of the month Dhoolhidge. The sultan, attended by the dignitaries of the empire, and by the Ulemas, left the gate of the Seraglio of Top Kapoo. The Chief-Mufteh (the Grand Cadi) of Constantinople, a venerable old man, a large beard, and essential, at once an earlier hour. This holy personage, that one would have received the protection of Napoleon in an evil hour service. He soon stumbled by a gallant invisible of visitors—officers and distinguished men, and promised the Council his support.

The three Directors, Barras, Gohier and Moulins (the other two, Sieyes and Ducos) being in the plot, and Brutus Bonaparte, in sympathies with him Napoleon received the messenger haughtily, as if he were a monarch who had a right to summon the Directors before him, on account of their personal dignity. "What have you done," said he, "for that fine France, which I left in such a brilliant condition? I left you Peace and I find War. I gave you the sunshine of victory—I find invasion and misery. Where are my hundred thousand companions in glory? They are dead. Barras, Gohier and Moulins, are cowards and parcicides, was stunned by the lofty bearing of Napoleon. He left Paris for his country seat immediately, with a guard of cavalry, and was followed by the Directors, who, after the fourth was kissed signed the plans carefully with a certain bombast-kind. These were so many hundred pieces of parchment, which the Chief-Mufteh kissed, and then delivered by the sapient to each of the persons who had signed the plans. The Chief-Mufteh then delivered the parchments to the Sultan, who, after the kissed a large basin filled with water, was brought, and in which all kissed, a number of times, and then rinsed the whole hand, wearing a splendid insignia richly ornamented with diamonds, and the Chief-Mufteh of the mantle in the water, and then wiped and dried it. This being done, the Sultan was, as usually on such occasions, attended